

HB 1965

.A6

POPULATION : UNITED STATES

ABSTRACT—STATE OF BIRTH OF NATIVE POPULATION

Prepared under the supervision of WM. C. HUNT, Chief Statistician for Population

[Reprint of Chapter 4, pages 169-186 of the Abstract of the Thirteenth Census.]

INTRODUCTION.

This chapter summarizes the data obtained in answer to the inquiry on the population schedule as to the state or territory of birth of persons born in the United States.

The term "native population" as ordinarily used by the Bureau of the Census comprises all persons born in the United States, including those born in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and other outlying possessions of the United States, persons born at sea under the United States flag, and persons of native parentage born abroad and designated as "American citizens born abroad." The native population living in the United States (excluding persons living in outlying possessions) as above defined, numbered, in 1910, 78,456,380 persons, of whom 78,095,419 were reported as born in some specified state of the United States proper (that is, in the United States exclusive of outlying possessions), 7,365 as born in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, or other outlying possessions, 1,560 as born at sea under the United States flag, and 66,351 as American citizens born abroad. There remain 285,685 persons for whom the place of birth was either not reported at all or was reported as the United States without specifying the state or territory. These have been classified as born in the United States, state of birth not reported.

The several classes of native population above enumerated are shown by geographic divisions in Table 1.

DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	Total population: 1910	NATIVE POPULATION.				
		Total.	Born in the United States and with state of birth reported.	Born in outlying possessions or at sea.	American citizens born abroad.	State of birth not reported.
United States....	91,972,266	78,456,380	78,095,419	8,925	66,351	285,685
New England.....	6,552,681	4,727,571	4,702,088	373	13,786	11,324
Middle Atlantic....	19,315,892	14,464,719	14,410,385	1,171	14,139	39,024
East North Central..	18,250,621	15,176,855	15,103,330	457	15,121	57,947
West North Central..	11,637,921	10,021,226	9,961,467	343	6,466	52,950
South Atlantic.....	12,194,895	11,894,901	11,869,658	545	1,957	22,741
East South Central..	8,409,901	8,322,076	8,304,102	89	641	17,244
West South Central..	8,784,534	8,432,342	8,392,981	373	2,792	36,196
Mountain.....	2,633,517	2,180,195	2,158,616	270	3,859	17,450
Pacific.....	4,192,304	3,236,495	3,192,792	5,304	7,590	30,809

Many of the tables in this chapter are confined to the native population reported as born in some one of the states; and when it is believed that the connection makes the meaning clear, the terms "native" and "native American" are frequently used in the text

in a restricted sense to include this class only. The table headings are more precise.

General extent of migration of native population within the United States.—Of the 78,095,419 persons reported in 1910 as born in some specified state, 61,185,305 were born in the same state in which they were residing at the time the census was taken, as shown by Table 2. The remainder, 16,910,114, had migrated from the state in which they were born and were living in some other state. The persons who had thus migrated formed 21.7 per cent of the total. This percentage differs but little from those shown by the four previous censuses, which have ranged from 23.2 per cent in 1870 to 20.6 per cent in 1900.

CENSUS YEAR.	POPULATION BORN IN AND LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES ¹ AND WITH STATE OF BIRTH REPORTED.			
	Total.	Born in state of residence.	Born in other states.	
			Number.	Per cent.
1910.....	78,095,419	61,185,305	16,910,114	21.7
1900.....	65,402,767	51,901,722	13,501,045	20.6
1890.....	52,965,719	41,871,611	11,094,108	20.9
1880.....	43,475,498	33,882,734	9,592,764	22.1
1870.....	32,978,660	25,321,340	7,657,320	23.2

¹ Exclusive of outlying possessions.

² Exclusive of population of Indian Territory and Indian reservations, specially enumerated in 1890, with a native population of 325,451, which, however, was not distributed by state of birth. These areas were not enumerated in 1880 or 1870.

The fact that each census from 1870 to 1910 showed that about one-fifth of the native Americans had migrated from the state in which born to other states indicates a rather high degree of mobility on the part of the population, especially when it is remembered that the census distinguishes only those persons who have migrated across state lines and not those who have moved from one locality to another within the same state. There is no doubt that some migration within the same state involves a greater change of environment, and even a longer journey, than some of the migration across state lines. Much of the movement from country to city takes place within the confines of the same state; on the other hand, some of the interstate migration is merely from one border county or city to another just across the state line. Computations made in connection with the census of 1900 indicated that almost one-half of the persons living outside of the state of birth lived in states adjoining the state of birth.

It is obvious that the statistics in Table 2 showing the number of persons living outside of the state of birth at a given census do not represent the total number of persons who have migrated from the state of birth during any given period of time. Some of those who have migrated have died, and the statistics show only those living at the time of enumeration, who may be briefly described as surviving migrants.

Interdivisional migration.—Table 3 shows the difference between the total number of native Americans living in each of the nine geographic divisions and the total number born in each division as reported at the census of 1910.

DIVISION.	POPULATION BORN IN AND LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES ¹ AND WITH STATE OF BIRTH REPORTED: 1910		
	Born in the specified division.	Living in the specified division.	Gain (+) or loss (-) by interstate migration (col. 2 - col. 1).
	1	2	3
United States	78,095,419	78,095,419	.....
New England.....	4,907,215	4,702,088	-205,127
Middle Atlantic.....	15,342,852	14,410,385	-932,467
East North Central.....	16,479,755	15,103,330	-1,376,425
West North Central.....	9,449,180	9,961,467	+512,287
South Atlantic.....	12,770,824	11,869,658	-901,166
East South Central.....	9,481,023	8,304,102	-1,176,921
West South Central.....	6,758,408	8,392,981	+1,634,573
Mountain.....	1,289,296	2,158,616	+869,320
Pacific.....	1,616,866	3,192,792	+1,575,926

¹ Exclusive of outlying possessions.

The table shows that there were, in 1910, 4,907,215 persons living in the United States (exclusive of outlying possessions) who were reported as born in New England, while the number of native Americans residing in New England was 4,702,088, or 205,127 less. This difference represents the net loss to New England in the balancing of surviving emigrants. To put the matter in another way, if all persons should

return to the division in which they were born, the number of persons coming back to New England would exceed by 205,127 the number of persons leaving New England for other parts of the United States. It is evident that the number of persons reported as born in any division by no means indicates what the native American population of that division would have been had there been no interstate migration on the part of the present generation. If every person now living who was born in New England had remained there, the living children and grandchildren of such persons would have been added to the population of that division; as it is, the children and grandchildren of those who migrated elsewhere appear as natives of other divisions. The converse is true regarding the descendants of persons born in other divisions and now living in New England. Thus while the census makes it possible to measure what may be termed the direct effects of the migration of persons still living, it affords no means of measuring the indirect effects.

All divisions east of the Mississippi have lost more than they have gained as the direct result of the migration of persons still living. The more westerly divisions—the West North Central, West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific—have gained largely by such migration. If all the native Americans in the country should return to the states where they were born, the Pacific division would lose nearly one-half of its native American population.

The preceding table shows only the net effects of migration, the last column representing the difference between the number of persons born in a given division who were living outside of it and the number living in the division who were born outside. These numbers are shown in Table 4.

DIVISION.	POPULATION BORN IN AND LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES ¹ AND WITH STATE OF BIRTH REPORTED: 1910							Gain (+) or loss (-) through interstate migration (col. 5 - col. 1 or col. 6 - col. 2).
	Born in the specified division.			Born in and living in the specified division.	Living in the specified division.			
	Total (col. 4 + col. 2).	Living in other divisions.			Total (col. 4 + col. 6).	Born in other divisions.		
		Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8
United States	78,095,419	11,349,040	14.5	66,746,379	78,095,419	11,349,040	14.5	.....
New England.....	4,907,215	568,763	11.6	4,338,452	4,702,088	363,636	7.7	-205,127
Middle Atlantic.....	15,342,852	1,881,406	12.3	13,461,446	14,410,385	948,939	6.6	-932,467
East North Central.....	16,479,755	3,077,070	18.7	13,402,685	15,103,330	1,700,645	11.3	-1,376,425
West North Central.....	9,449,180	1,840,185	19.5	7,608,995	9,961,467	2,352,472	23.6	+512,287
South Atlantic.....	12,770,824	1,478,110	11.6	11,292,714	11,869,658	576,944	4.9	-901,166
East South Central.....	9,481,023	1,788,681	18.9	7,692,342	8,304,102	611,760	7.4	-1,176,921
West South Central.....	6,758,408	410,956	6.1	6,347,452	8,392,981	2,045,529	24.4	+1,634,573
Mountain.....	1,289,296	188,290	14.6	1,101,006	2,158,616	1,057,610	49.0	+869,320
Pacific.....	1,616,866	115,579	7.1	1,501,287	3,192,792	1,691,505	53.0	+1,575,926

¹ Exclusive of outlying possessions.

Of the 78,095,419 native Americans enumerated in 1910 with state of birth reported, 11,349,040, or 14.5 per cent, were living outside the division in which born. This percentage is lower than the percentage living outside the state in which born (21.7), as shown by Table 2,

for the obvious reason that many persons migrate from one state to another within the same geographic division. They are interstate migrants, but not interdivisional. Table 4 shows that in 1910 of the 4,907,215 persons born in New England 4,338,452 were still living there

HB 1965
A6

STATE OF BIRTH OF NATIVE POPULATION.

while 568,763 were living in other divisions; on the other hand, there were 363,636 persons living in New England who had been born in other divisions. The difference between the two figures last named, 205,127, is the direct loss to New England by interstate migration, as already shown in Table 3. Of the population born in New England, 11.6 per cent had emigrated to other divisions, and of the native American population living in New England 7.7 per cent had immigrated from other divisions. These statements indicate how the table is to be read.

This table also shows that in 1910 a much larger percentage of the native American population of the West North Central, West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific divisions consisted of persons born outside those divisions than in the case of the five more easterly geographic divisions. In the Mountain and Pacific divisions about one-half of the native American population consisted of those born outside; in the South Atlantic division the proportion was only 4.9 per cent.

It is noteworthy that, notwithstanding the large number of persons living in the West North Central division who were born outside it, the percentage of its own natives living outside its borders (19.5 per cent) was larger than the corresponding percentage for any other geographic division. The statistics indicate that the earlier extensive migration into this division has been followed by a very considerable migration out of it toward the West and South. The lowest proportion living outside the division of birth in 1910 was that for persons born in the West South Central division, 6.1 per cent.

Table 5 is in effect a continuation in condensed form of Table 4. It shows the migration to and from each geographic division as reported at each census from 1870 to 1910; that is, it shows what proportion of the total population reported at each census as born in the division was living in other divisions, and, conversely, what proportion of the native American population living in each geographic division was born in other divisions.

POPULATION BORN IN AND LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, BY DIVISIONS: 1870-1910.

Table 5 DIVISION AND CENSUS YEAR.	POPULATION BORN IN AND LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES ¹ AND WITH STATE OF BIRTH REPORTED.						Net gain (+) or loss (-) through interstate migration.
	Born in the specified division.			Living in the specified division.			
	Total.	Living in other divisions.		Total.	Born in other divisions.		
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	
NEW ENGLAND:							
1910.....	4,907,215	568,763	11.6	4,702,088	363,636	7.7	-205,127
1900.....	4,338,274	526,979	12.1	4,119,509	308,214	7.5	-218,765
1890.....	3,898,003	564,572	14.5	3,540,915	207,484	5.9	-357,088
1880.....	3,643,424	587,039	16.1	3,216,890	160,505	5.0	-426,534
1870.....	3,293,103	568,707	17.3	2,838,792	114,396	4.0	-454,311
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
1910.....	15,342,852	1,881,406	12.3	14,410,385	948,939	6.6	-932,467
1900.....	13,178,117	1,808,060	13.7	12,089,967	719,910	6.0	-1,088,150
1890.....	11,177,406	1,818,364	16.3	9,840,357	481,315	4.9	-1,337,049
1880.....	9,843,732	1,785,831	18.1	8,475,904	418,003	4.9	-1,367,828
1870.....	8,186,079	1,596,101	19.5	6,935,402	344,824	5.0	-1,251,277
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
1910.....	16,479,755	3,077,070	18.7	15,103,330	1,700,645	11.3	-1,376,425
1900.....	14,160,456	2,473,049	17.5	13,305,007	1,617,600	12.2	-855,449
1890.....	11,596,441	2,194,918	18.9	10,890,202	1,488,679	13.7	-706,239
1880.....	9,179,161	1,552,367	16.9	9,289,947	1,663,203	17.9	+110,836
1870.....	6,618,328	930,119	14.1	7,460,310	1,772,101	23.8	+841,982
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
1910.....	9,449,180	1,840,185	19.5	9,961,467	2,352,472	23.6	+512,287
1900.....	7,448,659	1,101,856	14.8	8,777,275	2,430,472	27.7	+1,328,616
1890.....	5,262,124	592,940	11.3	7,278,499	2,609,315	35.8	+2,016,375
1880.....	3,276,998	333,539	10.2	5,157,213	2,213,754	42.9	+1,880,215
1870.....	1,801,712	176,027	9.8	3,183,301	1,557,616	48.9	+1,381,589
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
1910.....	12,770,824	1,478,110	11.6	11,869,658	576,944	4.9	-901,166
1900.....	11,161,575	1,372,186	12.3	10,211,017	421,628	4.1	-950,558
1890.....	9,616,872	1,291,048	13.4	8,625,681	299,857	3.5	-991,191
1880.....	8,509,714	1,335,735	15.7	7,422,906	248,927	3.4	-1,086,808
1870.....	6,828,793	1,318,504	19.3	5,686,136	175,847	3.1	-1,142,657
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
1910.....	9,481,023	1,788,681	18.9	8,304,102	611,760	7.4	-1,176,921
1900.....	8,325,166	1,482,208	17.8	7,444,534	601,576	8.1	-880,632
1890.....	6,978,603	1,255,789	18.0	6,292,013	569,199	9.0	-686,590
1880.....	6,019,996	1,146,840	19.1	5,489,952	616,796	11.2	-530,044
1870.....	4,591,940	932,776	20.3	4,299,251	640,087	14.9	-292,689
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
1910.....	6,758,408	410,956	6.1	8,392,981	2,045,529	24.4	+1,634,573
1900.....	4,855,385	231,088	4.8	6,244,819	1,620,522	25.9	+1,389,434
1890.....	3,242,235	149,286	4.6	4,279,938	1,186,989	27.7	+1,037,703
1880.....	2,257,662	108,456	4.8	3,155,090	1,005,884	31.9	+897,428
1870.....	1,269,192	74,374	5.9	1,899,927	705,109	37.1	+630,735
MOUNTAIN:							
1910.....	1,289,296	188,290	14.6	2,158,616	1,057,610	49.0	+869,320
1900.....	835,858	84,466	10.1	1,361,469	610,077	44.8	+525,611
1890.....	469,834	36,314	7.7	883,235	49,715	50.9	+413,401
1880.....	285,621	17,969	6.3	492,226	224,574	45.6	+206,605
1870.....	155,724	6,140	3.9	228,290	78,706	34.5	+72,566
PACIFIC:							
1910.....	1,616,866	115,579	7.1	3,192,792	1,691,505	53.0	+1,575,926
1900.....	1,099,277	74,379	6.8	1,849,170	824,272	44.6	+749,893
1890.....	724,201	39,888	5.5	1,334,879	650,566	48.7	+610,678
1880.....	459,190	25,332	5.5	775,320	341,462	44.0	+316,130
1870.....	233,189	12,109	5.2	447,251	226,171	50.6	+214,062

¹ Exclusive of outlying possessions.

In 1870, 17.3 per cent of the persons born in New England were living in other divisions. In 1910, the percentage had declined to 11.6. There was a similar decline in the percentage for the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic divisions. The two North Central divisions show an increase in this percentage. The two South Central divisions show, on the whole, no marked change in this respect, but the percentage of emigrants from the Mountain division has greatly increased, while that of emigrants from the Pacific division has increased in some degree.

In the case of the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions there has been some increase in the relative importance of domestic immigration, as indicated by the percentage of the native American population born outside of the division. Thus, in 1870, 4 per cent of the total population born in the United States and living in New England were born outside New England. By 1910 the proportion had increased to 7.7 per cent. The South Atlantic division also shows some increase in this percentage, but the four central divisions show a rather marked decline. Thus, in 1870, almost one-half (48.9 per cent) of the total native population inhabiting the West North Central division were born in other parts of the United States, as against less than one-fourth (23.6 per cent) in 1910. In the Mountain and Pacific divisions the percentage has fluctuated without any continuous movement toward either a higher or a lower percentage. It is noteworthy, however, that, notwithstanding the large migration to the Pacific coast in the years following the discovery of gold in California, the proportion of the native population of the Pacific division reported as born outside that division was larger in 1910 than at any preceding census back to and including 1870.

Comparing the returns for 1910 with those for 1900, as shown in Table 5, the divisions may be placed in two groups—first, those in which the direct loss through interdivisional migration of persons now living was reduced or the gain increased during the decade, and, second, those of which the converse is true, the loss being increased or the gain reduced. The two groups are distinguished by the last two columns of Table 6.

The first group includes the New England, Middle Atlantic, and South Atlantic divisions, in which the loss through interstate migration has been reduced, and also the West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific divisions, in which the gain has been increased. The second group includes the East North Central and East South Central divisions, in which the loss has been increased, and also the West North Central, in which the gain has been reduced. In 1900 the West North Central division had gained 1,328,616 persons, but in 1910 the gain was only 512,287, a reduction of 816,329.

The figures presented in the last two columns of Table 6, however, by no means represent the difference between migration into and migration out of the respective divisions during the past 10 years. Changes

in the gains or losses are also affected by deaths among those who had previously migrated. Undoubtedly, however, in the case of marked changes in gain or loss between 1900 and 1910, migration during the decade has been the principal factor.

Table 6

DIVISION.	NET GAIN (+) OR LOSS (-) THROUGH INTERSTATE MIGRATION.		Reduction of loss or increase of gain: 1900-1910	Increase of loss or reduction of gain: 1900-1910
	1910	1900		
New England.....	-205,127	-218,765	13,638	.....
Middle Atlantic.....	-932,467	-1,088,150	155,683	.....
East North Central.....	-1,376,425	-855,449	.....	520,976
West North Central.....	+512,287	+1,328,616	.....	816,329
South Atlantic.....	-901,166	-950,558	49,392	.....
East South Central.....	-1,176,921	-880,632	.....	296,289
West South Central.....	+1,634,573	+1,389,434	245,139	.....
Mountain.....	+869,320	+525,611	343,709	.....
Pacific.....	+1,575,926	+749,893	826,033	.....

Table 5 shows that in the New England and South Atlantic divisions the net loss through interstate migration has steadily declined. In the case of the East North Central division the gain shown at the censuses of 1870 and 1880 has given place to a loss which was much greater in 1910 than in 1900 or 1890. In the case of the West North Central division the gain through interstate migration reached its maximum in 1890 and has declined very greatly since then. In the West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific divisions, on the other hand, the gain has steadily increased, being greater in 1910 than at any preceding census.

Certain broad generalizations of considerable interest may be drawn by comparing the population living in the three geographic sections, the North, the South, and the West, with the population reported as born in those sections, as shown by Table 7.

Table 7

RACE AND SECTION OF RESIDENCE.	Total native population: - 1910	BORN IN—			State of birth not reported, or born in outlying posses- sions, etc.
		The North.	The South.	The West.	
ALL RACES.					
United States.....	78,456,380	46,179,002	29,010,255	2,906,162	360,961
The North.....	44,390,371	42,526,162	1,527,107	124,001	213,101
The South.....	28,649,319	1,449,229	27,079,282	38,230	82,578
The West.....	5,416,690	2,203,611	403,866	2,743,931	65,282
WHITE.					
United States.....	68,386,412	45,488,942	19,814,860	2,766,492	316,118
The North.....	43,319,193	41,891,353	1,110,245	116,939	290,656
The South.....	19,821,249	1,407,262	18,326,236	34,523	53,228
The West.....	5,245,970	2,190,327	378,379	2,615,030	62,234
NEGRO.					
United States.....	9,787,424	621,286	9,109,153	15,604	41,381
The North.....	990,451	570,298	415,533	2,295	11,325
The South.....	8,738,858	39,077	8,668,619	2,412	28,750
The West.....	49,115	11,911	25,001	10,897	1,306

The above table shows, for all races and for the whites and negroes separately, the number resident in each section in 1910 who were reported as born in each section; or, conversely, the number born in each section who were resident in each. The North comprises the New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central divisions; the South, the South Atlantic and South Central divisions; and the West, the Mountain and Pacific divisions.

Table 7 brings out the fact that there has been considerable migration from north to south and from south to north, as well as from east to west. The absolute number of persons born in the North and living in the South (1,449,229) was not very different from the number born in the South and living in the North (1,527,107). The North, however, has contributed more than five times as many to the population of the West as the South has.

Division of birth in relation to division of residence.—More specific information regarding interdivisional migration may be obtained from Table 16, page 181, the first part of which shows, when read from left to right, the number of native American persons living in each geographic division who were born in each division. If read downward, the table, of course, shows the number born in each division who were living in each division. In Table 8 persons born in each geographic division are distributed on a percentage basis according to the division in which they were resident in 1910.

Table 8 shows, for example, that in 1910, of the total number of persons born in New England, 88.4 per cent were still living in that division, while 4.5

per cent were living in the adjacent division on the west—the Middle Atlantic division; 2 per cent in the next division farther west—the East North Central; 1.5 per cent in the West North Central; and 2 per cent in the Pacific. The percentage living in the division in which born ranged from 80.5 in the West North Central division to 93.9 in the West South Central division.

In a majority of cases the largest number of the emigrants from any division are resident in the adjoining division on the west. This is true of the emigrants from the New England, the Middle Atlantic, the East North Central, the East South Central, and the Mountain divisions; but the South Atlantic division has a larger number of its emigrating natives in the division immediately north of it than in any other division, and this is also true of the West South Central division, while of the emigrants from the West North Central a larger number went to the Pacific division and also to the West South Central than to the adjacent Mountain division on the west. While the main current of migration is westward, there has been some eastward migration and considerable migration north and south.

Table 8

DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY DIVISION OF RESIDENCE, OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES ¹ BORN IN—								
	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	East North Central.	West North Central.	South Atlantic.	East South Central.	West South Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New England.....	88.4	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Middle Atlantic.....	4.5	87.7	1.3	0.5	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.8
East North Central.....	2.0	4.3	81.3	3.6	1.6	3.6	0.5	1.4	0.9
West North Central.....	1.5	2.2	8.6	80.5	1.0	2.5	1.6	3.0	1.1
South Atlantic.....	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.3	88.4	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
East South Central.....	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.3	2.6	81.1	1.2	0.2	0.1
West South Central.....	0.2	0.4	1.9	5.3	2.2	9.1	93.9	1.3	0.5
Mountain.....	0.6	0.7	1.8	4.1	0.4	0.6	1.3	85.4	3.0
Pacific.....	2.0	1.5	3.3	5.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	7.2	92.9

¹ Exclusive of outlying possessions.

Table 9 shows what percentage of the native population resident in each division were born in that division and in each of the other divisions. The percentages are based on the total native population, including persons born in the outlying possessions of the United States, or at sea under the United States flag, persons born in the United States for whom the state of birth was not reported, and American citizens born abroad. The table is substantially the con-

verse of Table 8 and needs little comment. It brings out the fact that the two North Central divisions have contributed largely to the population of the Pacific and Mountain divisions. Of the total native population of the Pacific division, 31.7 per cent were born east of the Mississippi (that is, in the New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, South Atlantic, and East South Central divisions), and of the total native population of the Mountain division, 24.7 per cent.

Table 9

DIVISION OF BIRTH.	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, BY DIVISION OF BIRTH, OF THE NATIVE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES ¹ AND RESIDING IN—								
	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	East North Central.	West North Central.	South Atlantic.	East South Central.	West South Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New England.....	91.8	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.4	3.1
Middle Atlantic.....	5.3	93.1	4.3	3.4	1.7	0.3	0.7	5.1	7.2
East North Central.....	0.8	1.5	88.3	14.2	1.0	1.6	3.7	13.5	16.9
West North Central.....	0.3	0.3	2.2	75.9	0.2	0.4	5.9	17.6	15.6
South Atlantic.....	0.9	2.7	1.3	1.2	94.9	4.0	3.3	2.1	2.1
East South Central.....	0.1	0.2	2.2	2.4	1.5	92.4	10.2	2.6	2.4
West South Central.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	1.0	75.3	4.0	2.1
Mountain.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	(²)	(²)	0.2	50.5	2.9
Pacific.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	(²)	(²)	0.1	2.3	46.4
United States, state of birth not reported.....	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.0
Outlying possessions ²	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	(²)	(²)	(²)	0.2	0.4

¹ Exclusive of outlying possessions.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

³ Includes also persons born at sea under United States flag and American citizens born abroad.

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS—POPULATION.

Migration of native white and native negro population.—The preceding tables (with one exception) have dealt with the total native population without distinction of race. It is desirable, however, to consider separately the division of birth of the native white and

the native negro population, which together constitute nearly the entire number of native Americans. Table 10 therefore presents for these two classes statistics similar to those presented in Table 4 for the total native population.

Table 10 WHITE PERSONS BORN IN AND LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES¹ AND WITH STATE OF BIRTH REPORTED: 1910 NEGRO PERSONS BORN IN AND LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES¹ AND WITH STATE OF BIRTH REPORTED: 1910

DIVISION.	Born in the specified division.			Born in and living in the specified division.	Living in the specified division.			Gain (+) or loss (-) through interstate migration (col. 6—col. 2).	Born in the specified division.			Born in and living in the specified division.	Living in the specified division.			Gain (+) or loss (-) through interstate migration (col. 14—col. 10).
	Total (col. 4+col. 2).	Living in other divisions.			Total (col. 4+col. 6).	Born in other divisions.			Total (col. 12+col. 10).	Living in other divisions.			Total (col. 12+col. 14).	Born in other divisions.		
		Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.	
	1	2	3		4	5	6		7	8	9		10	11	12		13	14	15	16
United States.	68,070,294	10,366,735	15.2	57,703,559	68,070,294	10,366,735	15.2	.....	9,746,043	963,153	9.9	8,782,890	9,746,043	963,153	9.9	.....
New England.....	4,807,376	561,617	11.5	4,305,759	4,641,157	335,398	7.2	-226,219	37,799	6,984	18.5	30,815	58,109	27,294	47.0	+20,310
Middle Atlantic.....	15,123,715	1,858,755	12.3	13,264,960	14,003,037	738,077	5.3	-1,120,678	212,145	22,183	10.5	189,962	398,529	208,567	52.3	+186,384
East North Central.....	16,287,667	3,047,706	18.7	13,239,961	14,791,593	1,551,632	10.5	-1,496,074	173,226	28,039	16.2	145,187	292,875	147,688	50.4	+119,649
West North Central.....	9,210,184	1,800,028	19.5	7,410,156	9,682,750	2,272,594	23.5	+472,566	198,116	36,062	18.2	162,054	238,613	76,559	32.1	+40,497
South Atlantic.....	8,273,219	1,028,666	12.4	7,244,553	7,765,765	521,212	6.7	-507,454	4,487,313	448,140	10.0	4,039,173	4,094,486	55,313	1.4	-392,827
East South Central.....	6,631,841	1,433,609	21.6	5,198,232	5,657,676	459,444	8.1	-974,165	2,844,598	352,991	12.4	2,491,607	2,643,722	152,115	5.8	-200,876
West South Central.....	4,909,800	346,311	7.1	4,563,489	6,344,580	1,781,091	28.1	+1,434,780	1,777,242	63,354	3.6	1,713,888	1,971,900	258,012	13.1	+194,653
Mountain.....	1,206,525	181,649	15.1	1,024,876	2,063,208	1,038,332	50.3	+856,683	7,342	3,220	43.9	4,122	20,571	16,449	80.0	+13,229
Pacific.....	1,559,967	108,394	6.9	1,451,573	3,120,528	1,668,955	53.5	+1,560,561	8,262	2,180	26.4	6,082	27,238	21,156	77.7	+18,976

¹ Exclusive of outlying possessions.

This table shows a somewhat greater mobility on the part of the white population than on the part of the negro. Of the 68,070,294 native whites enumerated in 1910, 10,366,735, or 15.2 per cent, were living in some other division than that in which born. Of the 9,746,043 native negroes 963,153, or 9.9 per cent, were living outside the division of birth. In the case of the whites the percentages living outside the division of birth ranged from 6.9 for whites born in the Pacific division to 21.6 for those born in the East South Central. In the case of the negroes the percentages ranged from 3.6 for those born in the West South Central division to 43.9 for those born in the Mountain division. Outside the South a large part of the negro population are not natives of the division in which living, but have immigrated from other divisions, principally from the South, the proportion of immigrants ranging from almost one-third in the West North Central division to about four-fifths in the Pacific and Mountain divisions. The South Atlantic and East South Central divisions are the only ones which have suffered a direct loss in population through the migration of negroes of the present generation. The absolute gain is most conspicuous in the case of the Middle Atlantic and West South Central divisions.

The migration of native whites and native negroes to and from the several states, so far as it can be indicated by statistics of state of birth, is shown in Table 15, which corresponds to Table 10 above.

Migration to the several divisions from other divisions and from foreign countries.—Table 11 shows for 1910 and 1900 the sources from which the different geographic divisions had drawn their population. The three classes distinguished are (1) natives of the division of residence, (2) native Americans born outside the di-

vision of residence, and (3) the foreign born; more briefly, they may be called natives, domestic immigrants, and foreign immigrants.

DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.	Total population. ¹	BORN IN DIVISION OF RESIDENCE.		BORN IN OTHER DIVISIONS.		FOREIGN BORN.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1910							
United States.....	91,972,266	66,746,379	72.6	11,349,040	12.3	13,515,886	14.7
New England.....	6,552,681	4,338,452	66.2	363,636	5.5	1,825,110	27.9
Middle Atlantic.....	19,315,892	13,461,446	69.7	948,939	4.9	4,851,173	25.1
East North Central.....	18,250,621	13,402,685	73.4	1,700,645	9.3	3,073,766	16.8
West North Central.....	11,637,921	7,608,995	65.4	2,352,472	20.2	1,616,695	13.9
South Atlantic.....	12,194,895	11,292,714	92.6	576,944	4.7	299,994	2.5
East South Central.....	8,409,901	7,692,342	91.5	611,760	7.3	87,825	1.0
West South Central.....	8,784,534	6,347,452	72.3	2,045,529	23.3	352,192	4.0
Mountain.....	2,633,517	1,101,006	41.8	1,057,610	40.2	453,322	17.2
Pacific.....	4,192,304	1,501,287	35.8	1,691,505	40.3	955,809	22.8
1900							
United States.....	75,994,575	58,248,496	74.0	9,154,271	12.0	10,341,276	13.6
New England.....	5,592,017	3,811,295	68.2	308,214	5.5	1,445,237	25.8
Middle Atlantic.....	15,454,678	11,370,057	73.6	719,910	4.7	3,317,559	21.5
East North Central.....	15,985,581	11,687,407	73.1	1,617,600	10.1	2,625,226	16.4
West North Central.....	10,347,423	6,346,803	61.3	2,430,472	23.5	1,533,248	14.8
South Atlantic.....	10,443,480	9,789,389	93.7	421,628	4.0	216,030	2.1
East South Central.....	7,547,757	6,842,958	90.7	601,576	8.0	90,568	1.2
West South Central.....	6,532,290	4,624,297	70.8	1,620,522	24.8	267,087	4.1
Mountain.....	1,674,657	751,392	44.9	610,077	36.4	301,969	18.0
Pacific.....	2,416,692	1,024,898	42.4	824,272	34.1	544,352	22.5

¹ Includes persons born in the United States, state of birth not reported, persons born in outlying possessions, or at sea under United States flag, and American citizens born abroad. (See Tables 1 and 16.)

In most of the divisions the natives are greatly in the majority, outnumbering both classes of immigrants. The preponderance is greatest in the South Atlantic division, where 92.6 per cent of the population in 1910 consisted of persons born in the division. The proportion was nearly as great in the East South Central. In the Pacific division, however, the most important class numerically was that of the domestic immigrants, who formed 40.3 per cent of the total population in 1910, while the natives of the division formed but 35.8 per cent—

hardly more than one-third—and the foreign immigrants 22.8 per cent. In the Mountain division the natives of the division were only slightly more numerous than the domestic immigrants, and constituted but 41.8 per cent of the total population. Of course, these conditions are indicative of the comparatively recent settlement and rapid development of the far West, and of the great immigration thither from other parts of the United States. In New England and in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central divisions the greater part of the immigration is from foreign countries, the foreign born greatly outnumbering the domestic immigrants, but in all the other divisions the foreign immigrants are the least numerous of the three classes here compared.

Comparison between the figures for 1910 and 1900, shown in Table 11, reveals the relative importance of the three classes as factors in the increase in the population of the several divisions during the decade. The comparison is facilitated by Table 12. It may be well to point out that this table throws no light upon the question of the fecundity or natural increase of the population. The persons reported in 1910 as born in a given division include, of course, many children of persons who were not born in the division as well as the children of persons born in the division.

DIVISION.	INCREASE IN POPULATION: 1900-1910			
	Total ¹	Born in division of residence.	Born in other divisions.	Foreign born.
United States	15,977,691	10,497,883	2,194,769	3,174,610
New England	960,664	527,157	55,422	379,873
Middle Atlantic	3,861,214	2,091,389	229,029	1,533,614
East North Central	2,265,040	1,715,278	83,045	448,540
West North Central	1,290,498	1,262,192	-78,000	83,447
South Atlantic	1,751,415	1,503,325	155,316	83,964
East South Central	862,144	849,384	10,184	-2,743
West South Central	2,252,244	1,723,155	425,007	85,105
Mountain	958,860	349,614	447,533	151,353
Pacific	1,775,612	476,389	867,233	411,457

¹ Includes persons born in the United States, state of birth not reported, persons born in outlying possessions, or at sea under United States flag, and American citizens born abroad.

This table shows very great differences among the geographic divisions with respect to the relative importance of the three classes as factors in the increase in population. In the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions the increase during the decade was chiefly in persons born within the division of residence and in the foreign born, the increase in the latter being roughly three-fourths as great as in the former. In the East North Central division conditions were somewhat similar, except that the increase in the foreign born was relatively less important. In the West North Central, South Atlantic, and East South Central divisions, on the other hand, nearly the entire increase was in natives of the division. In the West South Central division there was a marked increase in domestic immigrants, as well as in natives of the division, but comparatively little increase in the foreign born. Finally, in the Mountain and Pacific

divisions the increase in domestic immigrants was greater than that in natives, and there was also a very considerable increase in the foreign born.

Migration to the several states from other states and from foreign countries.—Table 13 gives a classification of the population of each state in 1910, distinguishing the natives of the state, the domestic immigrants (born in other states), and the foreign immigrants (foreign born).

STATE.	Total population: 1910 ¹	BORN IN STATE OF RESIDENCE.		BORN IN OTHER STATES.		FOREIGN BORN.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
United States	91,972,266	61,185,305	66.5	16,910,114	18.4	13,515,886	14.7
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine	742,371	578,739	78.0	50,009	6.7	110,562	14.9
New Hampshire	430,572	248,629	57.7	82,562	19.2	96,667	22.5
Vermont	355,956	250,480	70.4	52,165	14.7	49,921	14.0
Massachusetts	3,366,416	1,861,820	55.3	434,104	12.9	1,059,245	31.5
Rhode Island	542,610	267,116	49.2	94,710	17.5	179,141	33.0
Connecticut	1,114,756	607,074	54.5	174,680	15.7	329,574	29.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York	9,113,614	5,647,063	62.0	686,616	7.5	2,748,011	30.2
New Jersey	2,537,167	1,344,164	53.0	525,075	20.7	660,788	26.0
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	5,638,263	73.6	569,204	7.4	1,442,374	18.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio	4,767,121	3,546,991	74.4	607,352	12.7	598,374	12.6
Indiana	2,700,876	2,031,345	75.2	501,420	18.6	159,663	5.9
Illinois	5,638,591	3,496,638	62.0	997,189	17.7	1,205,314	21.4
Michigan	2,810,173	1,761,085	62.7	436,326	15.5	597,550	21.3
Wisconsin	2,333,860	1,558,455	66.8	256,529	11.0	512,865	22.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,121,376	54.0	402,137	19.4	543,595	26.2
Iowa	2,224,771	1,416,584	63.7	524,774	23.6	273,765	12.3
Missouri	3,293,335	2,222,925	67.5	822,738	25.0	229,779	7.0
North Dakota	577,056	197,847	34.3	216,996	37.6	156,654	27.1
South Dakota	583,888	225,125	38.6	254,762	43.6	100,790	17.3
Nebraska	1,192,214	595,551	50.0	414,056	34.7	176,663	14.8
Kansas	1,690,949	823,628	48.7	722,968	42.8	135,450	8.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware	202,322	137,131	67.8	47,285	23.4	17,492	8.6
Maryland	1,295,346	1,026,355	79.2	161,783	12.5	104,944	8.1
District of Columbia	331,069	139,351	42.1	104,623	49.7	24,902	7.5
Virginia	2,061,612	1,843,152	89.4	188,886	9.2	27,057	1.3
West Virginia	1,221,119	931,077	76.2	229,925	18.8	57,218	4.7
North Carolina	2,206,287	2,089,728	94.7	108,605	4.9	6,092	0.3
South Carolina	1,515,400	1,431,028	94.4	76,996	5.1	6,179	0.4
Georgia	2,609,121	2,364,349	90.6	221,545	8.5	15,477	0.6
Florida	752,619	463,003	61.5	244,836	32.5	40,633	5.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	2,289,905	2,031,385	88.7	215,517	9.4	40,162	1.8
Tennessee	2,184,789	1,873,227	85.7	286,419	13.1	18,607	0.9
Alabama	2,138,093	1,857,916	86.9	257,031	12.0	19,286	0.9
Mississippi	1,797,114	1,563,839	87.0	218,768	12.2	9,770	0.5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,055,940	67.1	494,075	31.4	17,046	1.1
Louisiana	1,636,388	1,405,936	84.9	190,309	11.5	32,766	3.2
Oklahoma	1,657,155	515,212	31.1	1,092,844	65.9	40,442	2.4
Texas	3,896,542	2,730,757	70.1	907,908	23.3	241,938	6.2
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana	376,053	99,314	26.4	177,783	47.3	94,713	25.2
Idaho	325,594	90,225	27.7	190,063	58.4	42,578	13.1
Wyoming	145,965	31,782	21.8	84,269	57.7	29,020	19.9
Colorado	799,024	233,516	29.2	430,264	53.8	129,587	16.2
New Mexico	327,301	184,749	56.4	117,954	36.0	23,146	7.1
Arizona	204,354	78,949	38.6	74,699	36.6	48,765	23.9
Utah	373,351	243,054	65.1	60,655	16.2	65,822	17.6
Nevada	81,875	21,640	26.4	39,700	48.5	19,691	24.1
PACIFIC:							
Washington	1,141,990	262,694	23.0	608,226	53.3	256,241	22.4
Oregon	672,765	225,102	33.5	329,538	49.0	113,136	16.8
California	2,377,549	903,996	38.0	863,236	36.3	586,432	24.7

¹ Includes persons born in the United States, state of birth not reported, persons born in outlying possessions, or at sea under United States flag, and American citizens born abroad. The combined number of these classes in the United States was only 360,961, or 0.4 per cent of the total population.

In nearly every state east of the Mississippi a majority at least of the population were natives of the state, the only exceptions being, in fact, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia. In three of the southern states more than nine-tenths of the population were natives, but north of the Ohio there were only two states, Maine and Indiana, in which the proportion of natives exceeded three-fourths. The foreign immigrants outnumbered the domestic immigrants in every state north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi

except Vermont, Ohio, and Indiana. In Vermont and Ohio domestic immigrants were not much more numerous than the foreign, but in Indiana they outnumbered the foreign immigrants more than three to one.

West of the Mississippi there were only nine states (Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, and Utah) in which a majority of the population were natives of the state. In Wyoming the natives of the state in 1910 formed only 21.8 per cent of the total population and in Washington only 23 per cent. In the latter state a majority (53.3 per cent) of the population were domestic immigrants. This was also the case in Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and Oklahoma. The domestic immigrants outnumbered the foreign immigrants in every state west of the Mississippi except Minnesota and Utah.

Interstate migration.—Table 14 presents for the several states in 1910 and 1900 the same class of data that is shown for the geographic divisions in Table 4, that is, it shows what proportion of the population born in each state was living in other states and what proportion of the native American population of each state was born in other states. It shows, for example, that the population of the United States (not including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, or other outlying possessions) in 1910 included 791,827 persons who were born in the state of Maine and that of this number, 578,739 were living in Maine, while 213,088, or 26.9 per cent of the total, had left Maine and settled in other states; and it shows also that the population of Maine included 628,748 native Americans with state of birth reported, of whom 578,739 were born in Maine and 50,009, or 8 per cent, were born in other states. The numbers of native Americans who have thus migrated to and from the several states are shown graphically in the diagram on page 186.

The proportion of the natives of the several states residing in other states in 1910 varied widely. In the case of the following states it exceeded one-third: Nevada (46.4 per cent); Vermont (38.6); Wyoming (37.8); Iowa (36.1); Kansas (34.2); and New Hampshire (33.8). In the following states it was less than one-sixth: Pennsylvania (16.6 per cent); Georgia (16.4); Massachusetts (16.1); New Mexico (15.5); South Carolina (15.5); North Carolina (15.4); Texas (12.9); Louisiana (12.1); Florida (10.2); and California (10). These percentages, it should be remembered, do not include persons who migrated from the states named to outlying possessions of the United States.

Referring to column 7 of the table it will be found that there are only seven states (Maine, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Kentucky) in which the domestic immigrants—applying that term to persons born outside the state but within the United States, exclusive of outlying territories and possessions—formed less than one-tenth of the native American population of the state in 1910. East of the Mississippi there are only four states

(Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, and Florida) in which the proportion exceeded one-fourth, or 25 per cent. In the District of Columbia, however, the proportion exceeded one-half. West of the Mississippi there are 10 states (North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Washington, and Oregon) in which more than half the native American population in 1910 were domestic immigrants and only two (Louisiana and Utah) in which the proportion was less than one-fourth.

Table 14 also shows the gain or loss to the several states by interstate migration; or, in other words, the difference between the number of persons living in the state and born in other states and the number born in the state and living in other states. For example, at the census of 1910, 213,088 persons born in the state of Maine were living in other states and 50,009 persons born in other states were living in Maine. The difference, 163,079, appears in this table as the direct net loss to the state of Maine by interstate migration. Most of the states east of the Mississippi have lost more than they have gained by this interchange of population with other states, gains being shown only for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan, West Virginia, Florida, and the District of Columbia. West of the Mississippi, on the other hand, most of the states have gained more than they have lost, the only states which have lost being Iowa, Missouri, Louisiana, and Utah.

STATES GAINING OR LOSING BY INTERSTATE
MIGRATION: 1910.

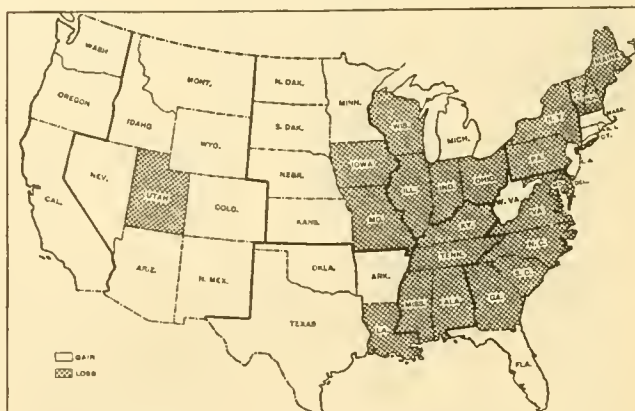


Table 15 presents, for 1910, by states for the native white and native negro population separately, statistics similar to those presented for the total native population in Table 14.

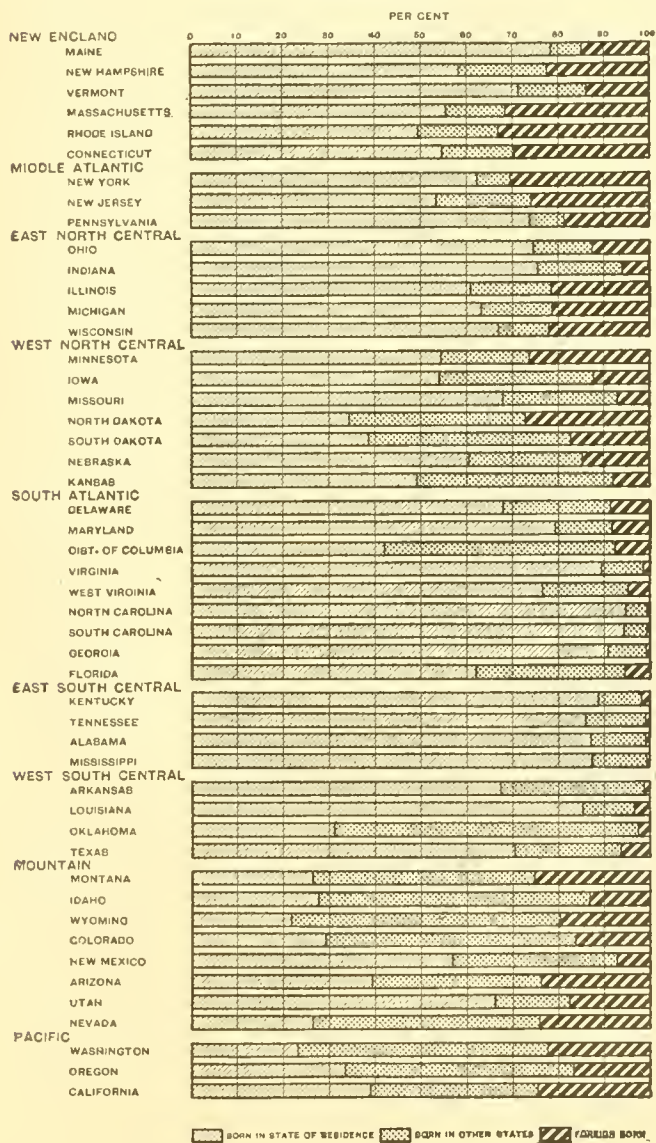
Of the two diagrams on the next page, the one on the left shows for each state the percentages of the total population born in the state, born in other states, and born in foreign countries (see also Table 13), while the diagram on the right shows what percentage of the natives of each state were still living in that state in 1910 and what percentage had emigrated to other states. In the first of the two maps presented

on page 178, the states are classified in six groups with reference to the percentage of emigrants. This map brings out the fact that in general the emigration from states located on the boundary of the United States is relatively less than from states more centrally located. This probably is in part a natural result of the fact that the possibility of emigration from a border state to other parts of the United States is cut off in one or more directions. From some of the states along the northern border there has been a very considerable emigration to Canada in recent years, but this of course is not revealed by a population census of the United States. In the second map on page 178, the states are grouped with reference to the percentage which the population born in other states forms of the total native population or population born in the United States. The percentages are presented in Tables 13 and 14.

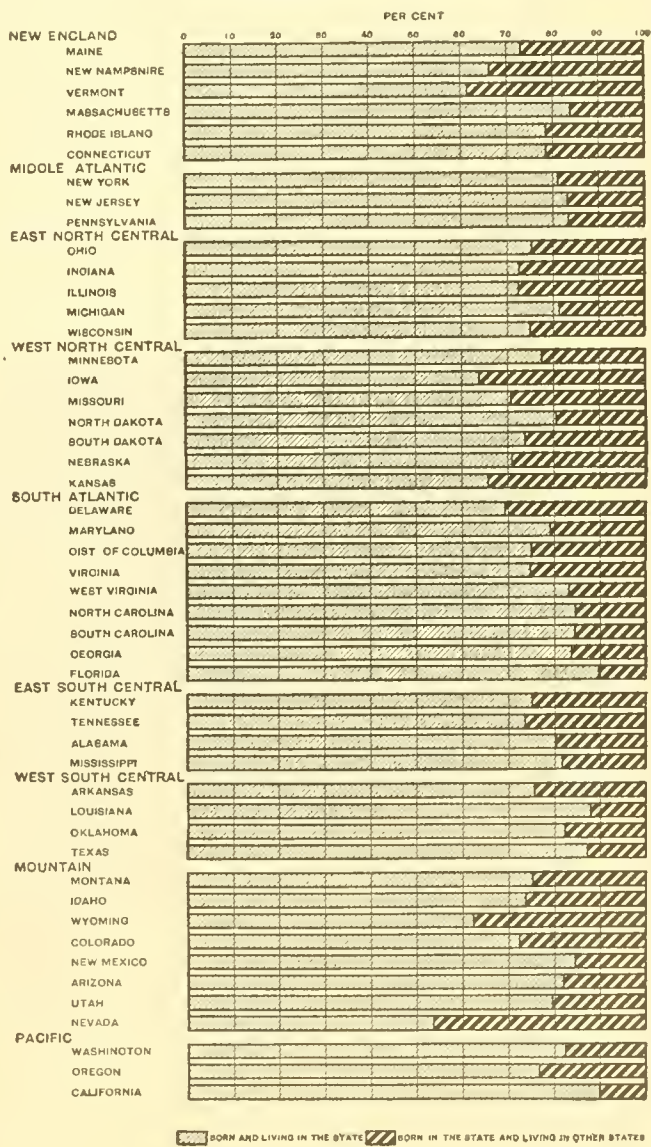
State of birth in relation to state of residence.—In Table 16 the total native population of each state and geographic division is distributed according to the state or geographic division in which born. As regards any given state, this table shows how many of the persons living in that state were born there and how many were born in each of the other states; it gives similar information for the several geographic divisions. The table covers the total native population, including those born in outlying territories or possessions of the United States, or at sea under the United States flag, those born in the United States for whom the state of birth was not reported, and American citizens born abroad. At the same time the table when read by columns gives the distribution by residence (state or geographic division) of the total population reported as born in each state or geographic division.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION AND NATIVE POPULATION.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH STATE, BY PLACE OF BIRTH: 1910.

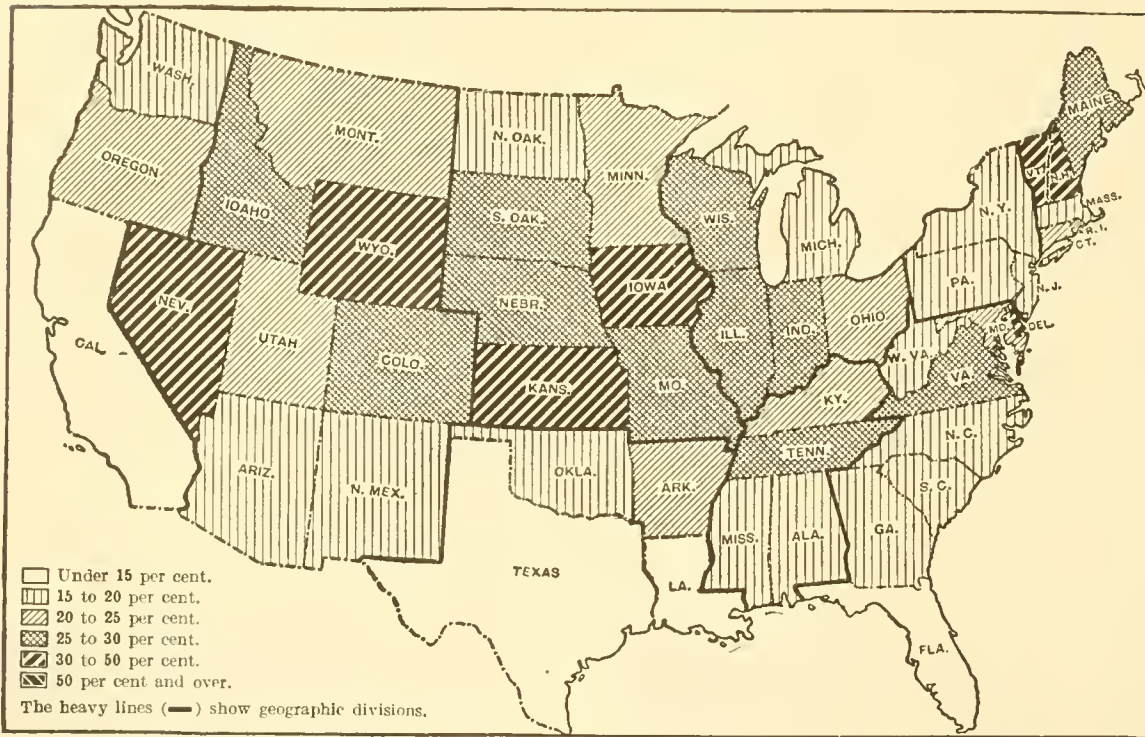


DISTRIBUTION OF NATIVES OF EACH STATE, BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE: 1910.

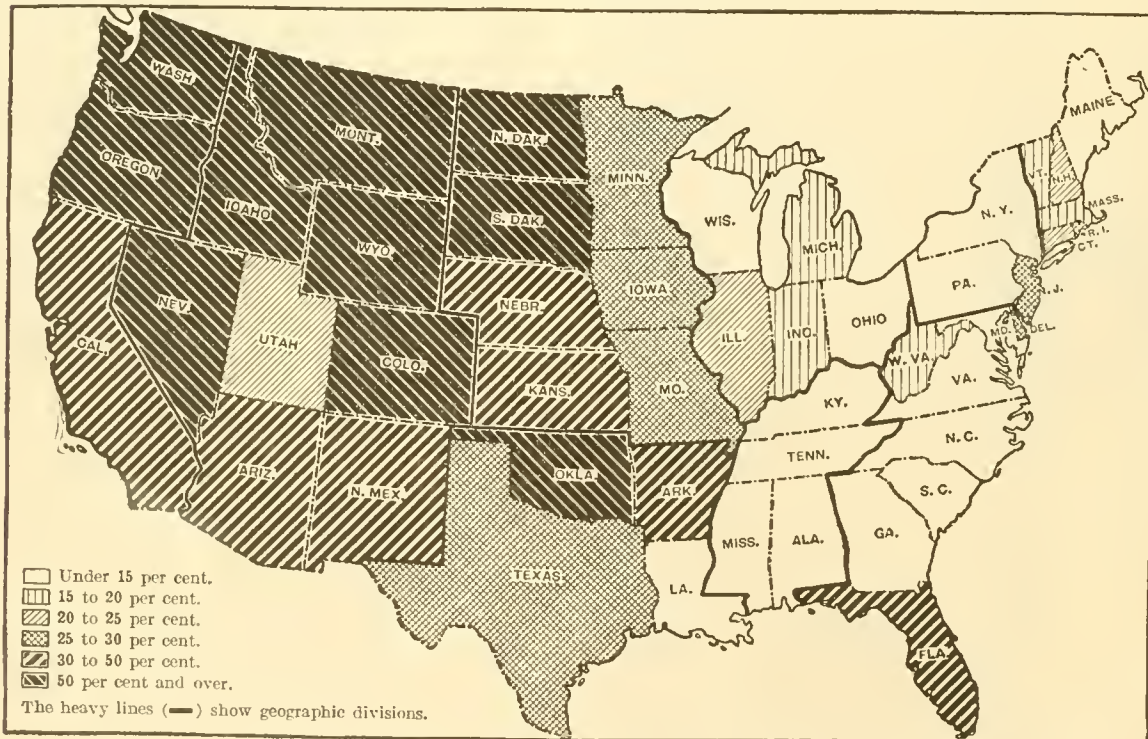


ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS—POPULATION.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BORN IN EACH STATE LIVING IN OTHER STATES: 1910.



PERCENTAGE OF NATIVE POPULATION LIVING IN EACH STATE BORN IN OTHER STATES: 1910.

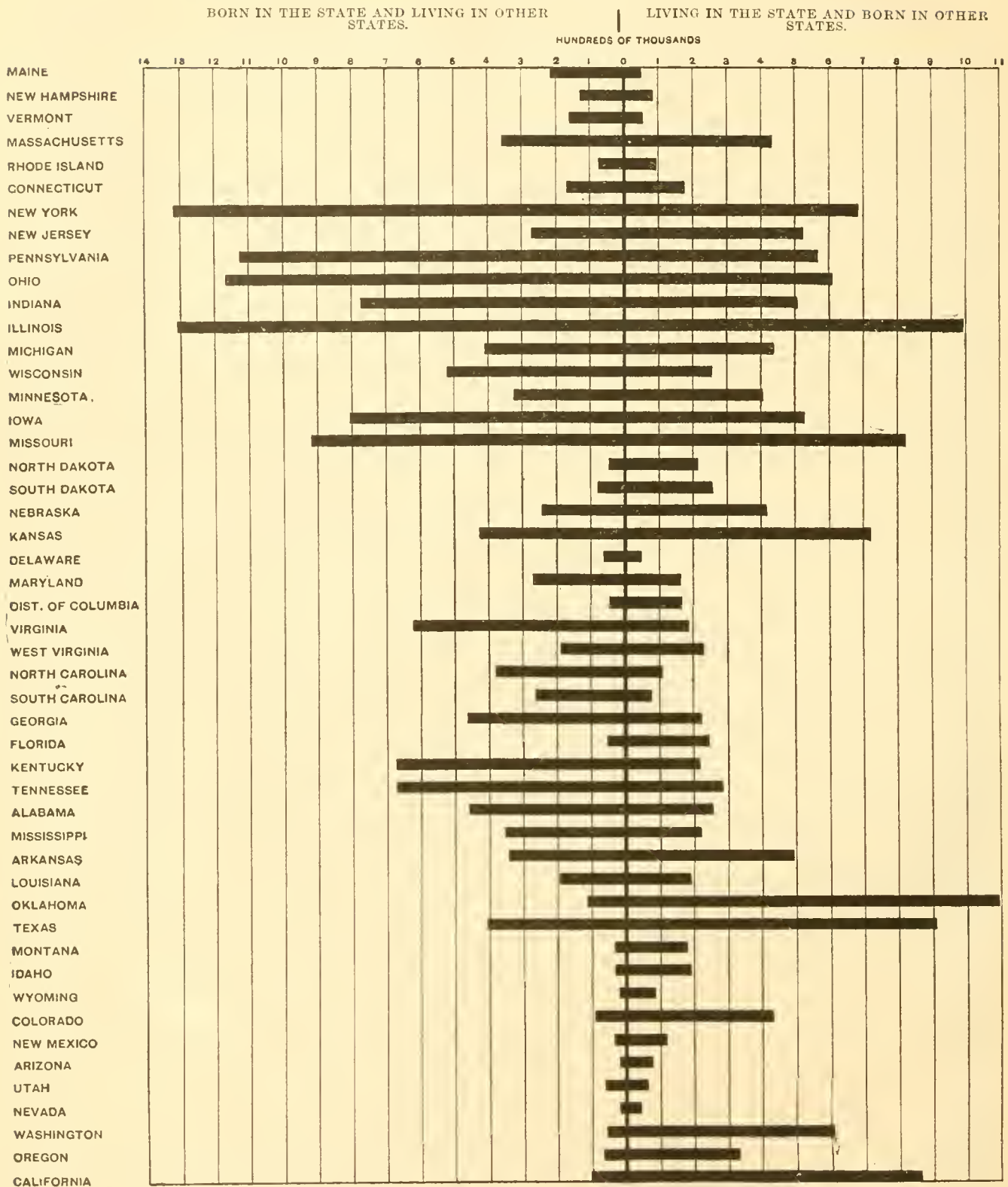


STATE OF BIRTH OF NATIVE POPULATION.

NATIVE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DIVISION AND STATE IN WHICH BORN: 1910—Continued.

Table 16—Continued. DIVISION OR STATE OF RESIDENCE.	POPULATION BORN IN—									Born at sea under United States flag.	American citizens born abroad.
	Pacific division.			United States (state not reported).	Outlying possessions.						
	Washing- ton.	Oregon.	California.		Alaska.	Guam.	Hawaii.	Philip- pine Islands.	Porto Rico.		
United States.....	318,619	293,640	1,004,607	285,685	1,075	19	3,741	1,017	1,513	1,560	66,351
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS:											
New England.....	735	413	4,315	11,324	12		53	40	42	226	13,786
Middle Atlantic.....	2,177	1,201	10,014	39,024	42		64	74	747	244	14,139
East North Central.....	4,243	2,051	8,901	57,947	43		57	64	72	221	15,121
West North Central.....	5,504	3,777	8,493	52,950	38		19	93	21	172	6,466
South Atlantic.....	1,181	749	2,405	22,741	6		23	103	203	210	1,957
East South Central.....	410	215	1,103	17,244	4		2	18	5	60	641
West South Central.....	1,786	1,398	5,351	36,196	7		3	145	61	157	2,792
Mountain.....	13,238	11,835	24,114	17,450	31		105	48	10	76	3,859
Pacific.....	289,345	272,001	939,941	30,809	892	19	3,415	432	352	194	7,590
NEW ENGLAND:											
Maine.....	74	54	465	1,291	1		8	3	2	52	1,704
New Hampshire.....	47	24	199	1,105	1		2		4	5	1,597
Vermont.....	57	22	159	1,181				17	5	27	2,160
Massachusetts.....	418	227	2,646	4,489	6		34	15	25	104	6,574
Rhode Island.....	51	27	279	931			4	2	2	9	695
Connecticut.....	88	59	567	2,327	4		5	3	4	29	1,056
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:											
New York.....	1,157	628	6,645	21,697	25		44	46	641	126	9,345
New Jersey.....	267	114	1,422	5,338	6		4	20	23	44	1,705
Pennsylvania.....	753	459	1,947	11,989	11		16	8	83	74	3,089
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Ohio.....	497	432	1,639	12,030	6		12	15	11	43	2,287
Indiana.....	296	224	916	7,691	7		12	3	11	32	692
Illinois.....	1,318	738	4,301	26,121	9		23	24	23	49	3,201
Michigan.....	659	370	1,231	7,567	19		6	18	11	50	7,541
Wisconsin.....	1,473	287	814	4,538	2		4	4	16	47	1,400
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Minnesota.....	1,275	480	925	7,019	11		5	5	2	26	1,532
Iowa.....	779	601	1,299	8,396	6			22	2	33	1,189
Missouri.....	1,026	785	2,785	16,791	5		5	22	10	20	1,040
North Dakota.....	392	200	281	4,901	4		1	1		19	633
South Dakota.....	357	260	389	2,730			1	5			475
Nebraska.....	631	638	1,038	5,138	6		2	17	5	12	765
Kansas.....	1,044	813	1,746	7,975	6		5	21	2	62	832
SOUTH ATLANTIC:											
Delaware.....	16	9	54	348			1	1	3	1	60
Maryland.....	220	57	456	1,743	1		1	8	48	18	445
District of Columbia.....	109	80	578	1,768	3		6	59	48	8	301
Virginia.....	283	54	361	2,131	2		6	20	11	19	328
West Virginia.....	298	436	237	2,704				2	2	10	181
North Carolina.....	81	28	123	1,722				2	1	10	127
South Carolina.....	20	6	58	1,108				1	2	5	81
Georgia.....	53	26	285	7,429			5	7	5	131	173
Florida.....	101	53	253	3,788			4	3	83	8	261
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:											
Kentucky.....	131	67	326	2,626	1		2	1		18	193
Tennessee.....	200	80	365	6,294	2			2	5	14	219
Alabama.....	48	35	226	3,689				13		20	138
Mississippi.....	31	33	186	4,635	1			2		8	91
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:											
Arkansas.....	236	179	560	7,193	3		1	2	3	13	168
Louisiana.....	73	62	516	6,796			2	115	42	26	396
Oklahoma.....	747	663	1,474	8,150	1			2	2	11	491
Texas.....	730	494	2,801	14,057	3			26	14	102	1,737
MOUNTAIN:											
Montana.....	2,254	1,467	2,004	3,488	8		8	19	5	21	694
Idaho.....	8,630	7,286	2,928	2,137	3		3	2		4	579
Wyoming.....	261	348	582	700	4		1	1	1	4	183
Colorado.....	839	726	2,681	4,754	5		20	12	2	22	842
New Mexico.....	164	180	852	1,114			3	1		6	328
Arizona.....	376	619	6,101	1,357	2		3	7		15	557
Utah.....	323	504	1,796	3,219			63	4		1	533
Nevada.....	391	705	7,170	681	9		4	2	2	3	143
PACIFIC:											
Washington.....	262,694	29,569	17,761	11,321	459		142	84	5	67	2,751
Oregon.....	17,508	225,102	18,184	3,729	235		82	22	5	15	901
California.....	9,143	17,330	903,996	15,759	198	19	3,191	326	342	112	3,938

MIGRATION OF NATIVE POPULATION FROM AND TO EACH STATE: 1910.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 013 825 529 3